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Examination Questions Used Sept. 7.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Account for the rapid growth of Cleveland. Be definite in your answer.
2. Locate, by counties, the following cities of Ohio: Marietta, Marion, Xenia, Steubenville, Akron, and Youngstown.
3. Name the countries of Europe that touch the Mediterranean sea. Name the capital of each.
4. What are the chief industries of England? Why is London a great trade center?
5. What products of the United States are sent to South America? What products of South America are sent to this country?
6. What is the approximate latitude and longitude of your home? From what two places is longitude measured?
7. What is the international date line? What and where are the magnetic poles?
8. Name the New England states and their capitals.

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE.

1. (a) What books have you read on this subject that are suitable for school use? (b) Name the author of each book. (c) What book on the O. T. R. C. this year touches this subject? (d) Who is the author of this book?
2. Name three topics that are suggested for study in the state course during the fall season by pupils of the "Third Division".
3. (a) What are the requirements in the state corn growing contest for a boy to secure a free trip to Washington, D. C., this year? (b) What will be the requirements next year?
4. Has your school an Agricultural club? What are the advantages to a school district of an Agricultural club?
5. (a) Name two breeds of cattle that belong to the dairy class. (b) Two breeds of sheep that belong to the fine-wooled class. (c) Two breeds of horses that belong to the speed class. (d) Two breeds of chickens that belong to the egg class.
6. (a) Name two diseases of corn. (b) Two insects that are injurious to this plant. (c) How can these insects be destroyed?
7. (a) Name a food rich in protein. (b) Carbohydrates. (c) Fat.
8. Define the following terms: Formalin, layering, duroc jersey, guernsey cattle and clydesdale.

WRITING.

Copy the following quotation as a specimen of your best penmanship:

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If, with inhuman hearts, a name,
Seemed better than in song and story;
If man, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and ab-

hor it;
If more relied on love to guide,
The world would be the better
for it.

—H. M. Cobb.

GRAMMAR.

1. Montezuma saw his advantage; and, while he stood there confronted with his awe-struck people, he seemed to recover all his former authority and confidence, as he felt himself to be still a KING. With a calm voice easily heard over the silent assembly, he is said, by the Castilian writer, to have thus addressed them. —W. H. Prescott.
- Select five clauses and classify them as principal and subordinate.
2. Give syntax of all the infinitives and participles of the above sentence.
3. Parse the words in small capitals of the quotation given above.
4. Give the principal parts and participles of the finite verbs of the quotation.
5. Express the thought of the last sentence, changing the voice of the leading verb.
6. Write a sentence containing a comma and a semi-colon, and give rule for the use of each.
7. Explain the words "strong" and "weak" as they are applied to verbs. Illustrate in sentences.
8. What is the province of English Grammar?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. Why is it necessary that the teacher study the children under her instruction, in order that she be most successful?
2. What are the legal requirements necessary before a teacher may teach in the elementary grades of the schools of Ohio?
3. To what extent should the teacher prepare the lesson to be taught?
4. Colgrove specifies nine laws of teaching. Mention at least five of these laws.
5. Write a tentative outline of the daily program of the school you expect to teach.
6. State several advantages Boxwell-Patterson graduates have, relative to attending high schools.
7. What is the minimum length allowed by law of a school year in the elementary grades of Ohio?
8. Write at least a paragraph on "The Value of the County Teachers' Institute."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Make a list of the diacritical marks and illustrate one use of each.
2. What is a vowel sound? A consonant sound?
3. Write four rules for spelling that are valuable to the teacher.
4. For what do the following abbreviations stand: Adj., ad int., avdp., D. L. O., hq., M. O., Mme., pro tem., prox., and wt.
- 5-10. Spell: heliotrope, follicle, oxalis, correlate, mausoleum, religious, stifle, larynx, remittent, insipid, mackintosh, ohm, registrar, sidereal, transferable, di-

rigible, furlough, osseous, personnel, sorosis.
style of this author.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A merchant reduced the price of cloth 8 cents per yard, and thereby decreased his profit from 12½ to 10%. What was the cost per yard?
2. The wages of 6 men and 4 boys for one week is \$90, and of 4 men and 6 boys is \$75. How much does one boy earn weekly?
3. A sidewalk is 34 feet in length, 70 inches wide and ¼ of a yard thick. Find its cost at 30 cents per cubic foot.
4. A field has the form of an equilateral triangle 60 rods on a side. How many acres does the field contain?
5. I threshed 1000 bushels of oats and on July 15 was offered 30 cents per bushel. I kept the oats until October 15 and sold them at 40 cents per bushel. If there was a shrinkage and money was worth 6%, what was my net gain or loss?
6. A steamer travels 12 miles an hour with the current and 8 miles against it, how far does it go and return in 10 hours?
7. School bonds for \$5000, at 5% interest were sold for \$210 premium. The bonds are for \$1000 each, due in one, two, three, four and five years. What is the net gain per cent?
8. Two men bought a block of stone 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet high at \$3.50 per perch. How much did they pay for the stone?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What dealers are allowed to sell cigarettes in Ohio? To whom does the law prohibit the sale of cigarettes?
2. Name and locate the bones of the skull.
3. Show that you understand the injurious effects of tobacco on young people.
4. What are tendons? Where in the human body are the tendons most numerous?
5. Classify the food stuffs and name foods that represent each class.
6. Show, by experiment, the absorbent powers of the skin.
7. Explain at least four distinct values of reflex action.
8. Explain the danger of having damp feet.

LITERATURE.

1. What is literature?
2. Who was the first great American poet? Name his best poem.
3. Write a brief review of "The Vision of Sir Launfal." What lesson does this poem teach?
4. Make a brief outline for the study of a prose selection with which you are familiar.
5. Give a short quotation from a selection of each of the following writers: Longfellow, Tennyson and Bacon.
6. Write a short character sketch of Robert Burns. Name three of his best productions.
7. Name the prose works of

Goldsmith. Describe the literary style of each.

UNITED STATES HISTORY, INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Write briefly of LaSalle's great work in the exploration of the middle west.
2. Explain the term "Taxation Without Representation," as Americans applied it previous to the Revolution.
3. What was the Declaration of Independence? By whom was it written?
4. How many amendments have been added to the Constitution of the United States? What is the subject matter of the last three amendments?
5. Name the last four presidents and vice presidents of the United States.
6. What in your opinion was the cause for the enmity existing between the Indians and the early settlers of Ohio?
7. What are the constitutional qualifications for the president of the United States? For United States senator? For United States representative?
8. What is the policy of the United States government toward charging foreign vessels for the privilege of passing through the Panama Canal?

Repels Attack of Death

"Five years ago two doctors told me I had only two years to live." This startling statement was made by Stillman Green, Malachite, Col. "They told me I would die with consumption. It was up to me then to try the best lung medicine and I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery. It was well I did, for today I am working and believe I owe my life to this great throat and lung cure that has cheated the grave of another victim." It's folly to suffer with coughs, colds or other throat and lung troubles now. Take the cure that's safest. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Wm. Kipp's Sons.

Ninevah.

Burl Corwin and family and Bud Corwin and wife attended the Corwin reunion on the fair ground Sunday.

Will Small and wife were visited by the stork the other day and it left them a baby boy.

George Ludy and family went to Dayton Sunday to attend a surprise on Ed Albright.

Mrs. John Unger, Sr., was home from Piqua over Sunday, where she went some time ago for the treatment of cancer. She seems to be well satisfied with results so far.

Will Ludy is somewhat indisposed again. This hot weather is pretty hard on some people.

Isaac Unger is baling straw with the new baler he recently purchased. He says it is a dandy.

Will Ludy and family were at the Rieker and Ludy reunion at the fair ground Sunday.

Sept. 9.

GAIL.

The Rieker-Ludy Reunion.

The Rieker and Ludy reunions were held together for the first time Sunday, September 8, 1912. It is very fitting to hold the two reunions together, as the older folks were brought up close together in Butler township, this county. Samuel and Elizabeth Ludy, late of Fort Jefferson, were early pioneers to this county, and lived here at a time when deer, wild turkey, &c., were frequently seen. In these surroundings they reared a large family of sturdy boys and girls. There are still eleven of these children living and there has not been a death among them for over 46 years. What a record that is, and their parents lived to be upwards of 80 when they died. On account of sickness and the distance, the brothers and sisters were not all present; one sister lives at Britton, Okla., and one brother at Bentonville, Ark. They all expressed a wish to continue the reunions and the Rieker and Ludy reunions were consolidated, with Fred Rieker of Arcanum as president and Wm. Rieker of New Madison as secretary of the Riekers and Wm. G. Ludy as secretary of the Ludys. Besides the eleven children, there are 38 grandchildren and 80 great-grandchildren living. But strange to relate, among the 80 great-grandchildren there is not a male child that bears the name of Ludy.

We had plenty of dinner and all seemed to enjoy it to their utmost. The regular time for the reunions is the second Sunday in September. There was one death in the Rieker family the past year, that of Michael Rieker of Union City.

A RELATIVE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Palestine.

George Harris, who has been in business at Cleveland, O., has returned home.

Joseph Ketting of Glenwood, Mo., is visiting relatives at this place.

T. J. Wilson and wife visited relatives and attended the State Fair at Indianapolis last week.

Wm. Rolfe and son, Manford Davis, Charles Campbell, Walter Manuel and V. D. Ware attended the State Fair at Indianapolis.

Palestine Temple, No. 308, Pythian Sisters, entertained visiting sisters from New Madison and Hollansburg Friday night.

The ladies of the Disciple church will sew at the home of Mrs. Nora Siniard, Thursday afternoon, this week.

Mrs. Myrtle Shields attended the funeral of her father, who died in his home near Lewisburg last Monday.

Henry Ludy has erected a new tobacco shed on his south lot in Palestine.

Sept. 9.

JONES.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHY NOT MAKE OUR OWN SUGAR?

Would Save \$100,000,000
Yearly, Says Secretary Wilson.

SUGAR BEETS THE REMEDY.

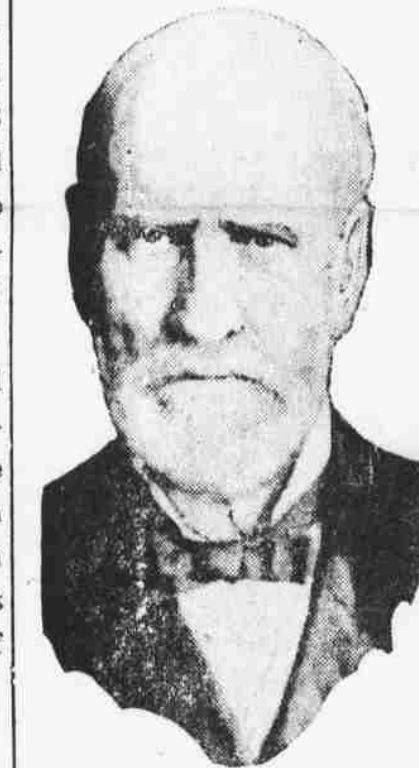
We Could Raise Enough of Them In One State, Declares the Secretary of Agriculture, to Supply the Needs of the Whole Nation.

By JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

One would think that we had enough sunshine and wind and rain in this country for all our needs, but at present we are paying out to foreign nations the good round sum of \$100,000,000 each year for these things. This amount slips away from us for our annual importations of sugar, which comes simply from the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere. There is no reason why we should not save this amount for our own people, our farmers and laborers, and so on. We could grow enough sugar beets in a single state to supply the needs of the entire nation. I hope some day we shall grow all the sugar we need right here at home. But at present we are paying this enormous sum each year to the cane producer in the tropics, employing the cheapest labor under a foreign flag.

When I first entered the cabinet as secretary of agriculture under President McKinley in 1897 I had been connected with the Iowa State Agricultural college for six years, and out there we had made experiments which taught us the great value of the sugar beet not only for its sugar, but as an aid to the other crops and in its by-products a food for the stock.

We made experiments with all sorts of root crops—potatoes, sugar beets, turnips, and so on—to ascertain which



JAMES WILSON.

would be the most profitable for the Iowa farmers and dairymen. We had a large herd of dairy cows, and we tested these different vegetables on the cows to learn their effect in the production of milk and butter. We found that we could not get good results from turnips, potatoes and cabbages because of a deleterious acid that affected the butter, but from sugar beets we got a fine quality of butter. The importance of this is in the fact that the farmer needs to use a root crop in his rotation to clear the ground. The cultivation required by such a crop improves the yield of all succeeding crops.

Europe had learned the value of the beet and the northern continental nations were making their own sugar from it and by using it in rotation with other crops had been obtaining surprisingly big yields per acre. But here we had been backward in realizing its importance. The year I came into the cabinet the United States had produced only 29,000 tons of beet sugar.

I managed to get public spirited persons to contribute beet seed to begin investigations, and we found that the two northern tiers of states had the most favorable conditions for beet culture. We made elaborate inquiries, sent seed in all directions and had the beets sent back to us for testing.

At the same time we started encouraging beet growing in the north we began to stimulate the growing of rice in the south. And I anticipated that by this time our farmers would be growing enough of each of these products for our needs. But, while the grow today substantially as much rice as is consumed in the United States, the best crop furnishes only a small proportion of our sugar. It is more difficult to educate our farmers to beet raising. It is a more complicated form of activity.

Last year our sugar beet crop netted 595,455 tons of sugar, worth \$65,505,000. Of this the farmers received about \$20,350,000 for the beets, a fraction over 40 per cent. The beet tops brought \$9 an acre, amounting to \$1,358,478; the pulp (left after the sugar is extracted from the beets) was worth \$3,633,108, and the molasses, a byproduct of the sugar, \$1,211,036. So the total value of the crop was over \$70,000,000. There is no more profitable crop than the sugar beet.

HOW IT WORKED IN OHIO.

Paulding Banker Shows How Sugar Beet Culture Increased Property.

That the establishment of the sugar beet industry in Ohio will result in an increase of \$20,000,000 in the value of farm lands in the state by the end of the present year is the statement of C. H. Allen, a banker of Paulding, O.

"Ohio and Indiana should become as great producers of sugar as Michigan," said Mr. Allen, "and they will unless hostile legislation by congress interferes with the natural development of this industry. In Paulding county alone, although the beet sugar factory here has been in operation only two years, the value of farm property has increased \$5,000,000 as a result of the introduction of sugar beet culture. Another result has been the investment of \$5,000,000 or more in other beet sugar factories in this section of the state within the past year, which in turn will vastly increase the value of the farm land surrounding them, adding \$20,000,000 or more to the agricultural wealth of this region."

"Aside from the direct financial returns that have followed the establishment of the sugar beet industry in Ohio, there are numerous other benefits which, though not so direct, are no less important. To obtain good results from beet culture farmers have found it necessary to put more hand labor on the land. The result is that thousands of men, women and children are being taken from the overcrowded sections of the cities of the state and set to work on the land, a back to the farm movement that is of real practical value."

"This increased tillage of the soil is the very best—and, in fact, the only effective—means of overcoming the weeds that are the chronic enemies of the farmer, choking his crops and exhausting his soil. Besides all this, we have found that every other crop raised upon land that has been put into sugar beets shows a greatly increased yield."

"Upon a piece of land that had been in beets the previous season I myself raised seventy bushels of oats to the acre, while across the fence one of my neighbors, on exactly the same kind of land, got a yield of not quite fifty. Last year on another piece of land that had been used for sugar beets I grew fifty bushels of wheat to the acre where the ordinary crop is between twenty-two and twenty-five bushels. Farmers have learned so well that sugar land increases the yield of oats that when they are in conversation among themselves and one reports a yield of from seventy to ninety bushels an acre the other will reply: 'You have raised it on sugar beet land. That accounts for it.'"

"This year there will be taken from Ohio cities to the country to work in the beet fields over 5,000 people, and yet this industry is only beginning in the state. Ohio ought to have twenty-five beet sugar factories, and Indiana, equally favorably located and with land peculiarly fitted to this crop, should have an equal number."

SUGAR BEET SEED.

Perfect Type Developed by Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture at Washington is running the principle that small perfectness mean large profits. This is exemplified by the fact that the government scientists have tried for ten years to develop a certain type of sugar beet seed. The perfect seed is now in sight. Its establishment will mean an annual gain of from \$11,000,000 to \$13,000,000 to the sugar beet farmers of the west.

The possibility of developing the perfect seed was called to Secretary Wilson's attention by Truman G. Palmer, secretary of the United States beet sugar industry. In 1902, Secretary Wilson was confined to his home with a severe cold at the time, but he grew so excited about the matter that he forgot his cold and started his scientific men at work immediately.

Here is the story of what the perfect beet seed will do for the farmer:

The sugar beet crop needs unusual care. The seed is drilled in rows, several feet apart, being planted to the inch. When the beets are up laborers go through the fields with a hoe and "block" them out, leaving a single small bunch every eight inches. And here the trouble comes, for a beet seed is rarely a single seed. It normally contains several beet germs—perhaps as many as six—so the little beet clusters must be thinned. Laborers go through the fields on hands and knees, grasping one barely beetlet between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, while with the right they pull out the remaining beetlets. If this operation is not performed at a certain period in the development of the beetlets those left to grow will die.

By great labor the government scientists secured 2,000 single germ beet seeds. As only 1 per cent of beet seeds are normally single germ, over 200,000 seeds had to be minutely examined for this selection. It took two years to secure the first generation of the selected plants, for the beet is a biennial. The best plant yielded 28 per cent of single germ seed. In the second generation one plant yielded 50 per cent single germ seed. The fifth generation has just been reached and shows one plant yielding over 90 per cent of single germ seed. Probably in a few more generations the constant single germ seed will be a reality.

As a result the beet farmer will save from \$5 to \$8 an acre on hand labor, and it is estimated that his average tonnage will be increased from one-third to one-half, thus adding from \$23 to \$26 to his profit per acre.